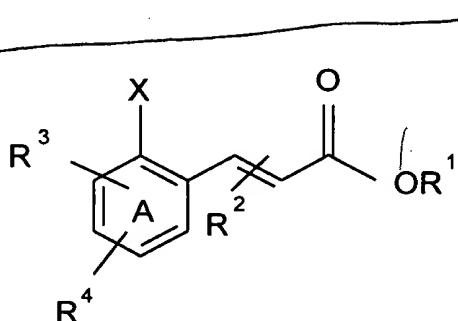


What Is Claimed Is:

1. A compound of Formula I



wherein

A is selected from benzene and naphthalene rings;

10      R<sup>1</sup> is a saturated, unsaturated, straight, branched, alicyclic or an aromatic C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon residue which can contain heteroatoms and can be substituted by an ionic substituent;

15      R<sup>2</sup> in 2- or 3-position is a hydrogen, a straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> residue, an optionally substituted aromatic or an optionally substituted heterocyclic residue;

20      R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are a hydrogen, a straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy residue, a substituted or condensed heterocyclic residue, -OH, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(hydroxyalkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NHCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> or -NH(heterocycle),

25      wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are the same or different;

X is an -OH or NHR<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated, straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbon, or

an optionally substituted aromatic or heterocyclic residue;

and the acrylic double bond is of the E configuration.

5

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a saturated, unsaturated, straight or branched C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon residue comprising one or more O atoms, N atoms, C(O) groups, alkoxy groups and mixtures thereof.

10

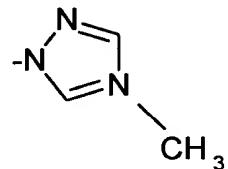
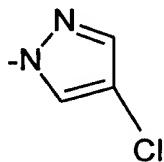
3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a saturated, unsaturated, straight or branched C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon residue substituted by an ionic substituent of Formula NR<sup>5</sup><sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup> is a residue of a fatty acid or an alkyl group with 1 to 30 carbon atoms.

15

4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is a heterocyclic residue of Formula

130X

20



5. A compound according to claim 1 wherein at least one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is a five membered heterocyclic residue comprising N atoms and/or O atoms.

25

6. A compound according to claim 1 wherein at least one of R<sup>3</sup> and/or R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrogen, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub>, or a five membered heterocyclic residue, substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> aliphatic and/or aromatic substituents.

30

30

7. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen or methyl.

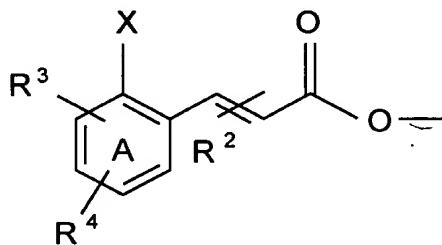
8. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is a residue of  
5 an olfactory alcohol of Formula  $R^1OH$ .

9. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is a residue of  
the enol form of an olfactory aldehyde of Formula  $R^1HO$ .

10 10. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is a residue of  
the enol form of an olfactory ketone of Formula  $R^1O$ .

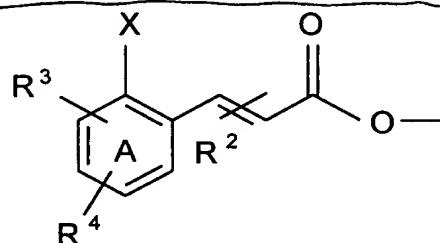
11. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is a  
15 substituted alkyl, an alkenyl or an arylalkyl residue  
carrying a 1-alkoxy, 1-aryloxy or 1-arylalkoxy residue.

12. A compound according to claim 1 wherein a residue of  
Formula Ia:



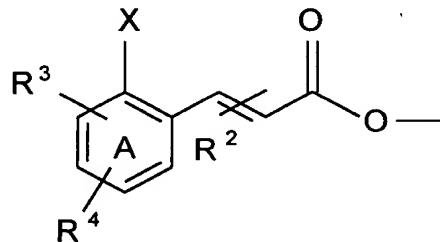
is a precursor for a fragrant coumarin.

13. A compound according to claim 1 wherein a residue of  
25 Formula Ia



is a precursor for a fluorescent whitening coumarin.

5 14. A compound according to claim 12 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a residue of an olfactory alcohol, an aldehyde or ketone and the residue of Formula Ia

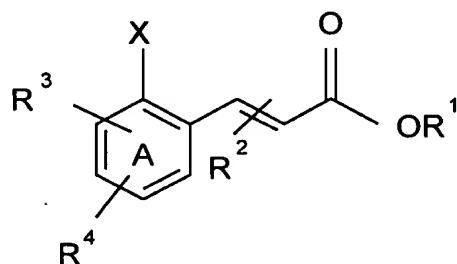


10

is a precursor for a fragrant coumarin.

15 15. A method for preparing compositions which provide upon activation organoleptic, antimicrobial or fluorescent whitening properties comprising incorporating into one of these compositions a compound of Formula I:

(I)



20

wherein

A is selected from benzene and naphthalene rings;

5 R<sup>1</sup> is a saturated, unsaturated, straight, branched, alicyclic or an aromatic C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> hydrocarbon residue which can contain heteroatoms and can be substituted by an ionic substituent;

10 R<sup>2</sup> in the 2- or 3-position is a hydrogen, a straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> residue, an optionally substituted aromatic or an optionally substituted heterocyclic residue;

15 R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are a hydrogen, a straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy residue, a substituted or condensed heterocyclic residue, -OH, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(hydroxyalkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NHCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> or -NH(heterocycle);

wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are the same or different;

20 X is an -OH or NHR<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated, straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> hydrocarbon, or an optionally substituted aromatic or heterocyclic residue; and

25 the acrylic double bond is of the E configuration.

16. A method according to claim 15 wherein the precursors are incorporated into laundry products.

30 17. A method according to claim 15 wherein the precursors are incorporated into tobacco products.

18. A method according to claim 15 wherein the precursors are incorporated into cosmetics and toiletries.